Approved For Release 2008/01/18 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007500290001-6

PROCESSING COPY

3020129

OCR

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Military Training and Schooling at the Charles University Faculty of Medicine in Prague	DATE DISTR.	4 December 1956
		NO. PAGES	1
		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE OF INFO.		REFERENCES	
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

25X1

25X1

report on military training and schooling at the Charles University Faculty of Medicine at Prague. The report includes information on the curricula for each year and on the personnel of the military training department.

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Approved For Release 2008/01/18 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007500290001-6

SECRET

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Military.

Military training and schooling at PRAGUE University (Faculty of Medicine.

1. Military training department at the PRAGUE medical school.

a) Military training at the faculty of medicine of the Charles University is organised by a chair of military training at the faculty, located in the building occupied by the Institute of Hygiene and Micro-biology, PRAGUE II, U botaniskeho ustavu 7.

b) The offices attached to the chair of military training are on the second floor, where there is a store for equipment, and three rooms used as offices. In one of them, the notebooks of those attending the course are kept, with notes on the military training lectures, and various military textbooks and handbooks. The second room is an office where documents are kept. The third is simply an office.

c) Arms are stored in the cellar and include 98 N rifles, machine carbines, gas masks etc.

2. First year curriculum.

Subjects.

General data on the army.

Czechoslovak Army regulations; NCOs' powers of punishment; military obligations.

Ranks.

Group organisation and basis of tactics (defence and attack for Platoon and Company).

Drill - marching, commanding a unit - theory and practice OTZS (Organisace a taktika zdravotnicke sluzby - organisation and tactics of the medical service); basic knowledge and transport of wounded.

Weapons: 98 N rifle, pistols, LMGs - the old CZ 27 model; anti-tank guns, Model 32 grenades, models 24 and 26 machine carbines.

Military regulations on correspondence.

Map reading.

Basic data on hygiene and epidemiology.

Political lectures.

Toxicology - chemical warfare, (gases, incendiary and smoke-producing)

Sappers' training, on how to dig trenches.

3. First year Military training camp.

a) During the first year of military training, the period at camp lasted 31 days and was held in July in the old artillery Barracks at JICIN. The unit normally occupying the Barracks was then at summer training camp, and only radio operators remained as garrison.

b) The following basic military training was carried out at the camp:

i) Drill - marching and commanding a unit.

ii) Weapons - basic theoretical knowledge, ballistics, mechanism of the weapon, cartridges and some practical training. Weapons used were model 24 and 26 machine carbines, 98 N rifles, anti-tank rifle, model 27 LMG, pistol, grenade. Practical training with the rifle included taking to pieces and cleaning, firing blank cartridges in practice attack and defence. Three rounds were fired on the firing range, the first from a machine carbine at 50 m, 5 shots at a recumbent figure; the second consisting of 5 shots from a pistol at a target, from 15 m. and the third throwing a grenade from a trench at a dummy.

iii) Tactics - lectures on theory , and practical training on the Pod Zebinec training ground (JICIN). Subjects treated were:

Defenders' role - attackers' role.

Building defences

Protection on the march.

Fighting in wooded terrain.

Chemical warfare attack (in July 1954, atomic warfare attacks were not mentioned).

iv) Organisation and tactics of medical service - consisting of training in work of subordinate members of the service, collection and transport of the wounded. Practical training was combined with tactics. First aid was also treated under the subject of measures for medical protection in attack and defence.

v) Signals and communications - this included basic training in use of telephones, laying of wires, composition of field telephone apparatus (old German ones were used), and demonstrations of encoding with enciphering tables, and of use of radio station.

vi) Map reading - marching by means of maps and use of compass.

vii) Physical training, with practice on a parachutist course and swimming

viii) Night practice - once only.

ix) Putting on and running with gas mask.

x) Practice in fighting with bayonet and butt.

xi) Political lectures, organisation of the party and the Youth League in the army.

xii) Basic engineers' training - digging trenches.

c) Daily time-table.

6.00 Reveille.

6.00 - 7.00 washing and parade.

7.00 - 7.30 Breakfast.

7.30 - 8.00 Assembling for training.

8.00 - 12.00 Training.

12.00 - 13.00 Lunch.

13.00 - 14.00 Midday rest.

14.00 - 19.00 Training.

19.00 - 20.00 Supper.

20.00 - 22.00 Evening lectures.

d) Additional information on summer training period.

The officer corps at the camp was composed of members of the military training departments of the Faculties of Medicine and Law in Prague. The total number of men at the camp was 250, divided into two companies. The NCOs attached to the detachments and platoons were selected from among NCOs on national service.

The material supplies were poor. The rifles were old German ones, which could not be used for firing, and only the machine carbines were new. There were very few aids to instruction; for instance, there were no demonstrations of smells of gases since there were no gas chambers, and the new model 52 Czech rifle, as well as gas masks, were only talked about, since there were no specimens. The meals were also inadequate.

4. Second year curriculum.

a) Czechoslovak army regulations.

b) Tactics for Companies and Battalions.

c) Organisation and tactics of the company and battalion medical services.

...../d).....

d) Hygiene and epidemiology - conditions in barracks etc.

e) Toxicology - gases used in warfare, first aid for gas attacks, masks.

f) Methods of enciphering and encoding. Examples of indications on the map by means of code: The map is divided into several equal spaces marked with capital letters A, B, D, M, O and so on, and vertical lines are then drawn to form squares marked with figures: 491, 487, 460, 453, 439 and so on. Each square is then divided into four smaller ones marked a, b, c, and d.

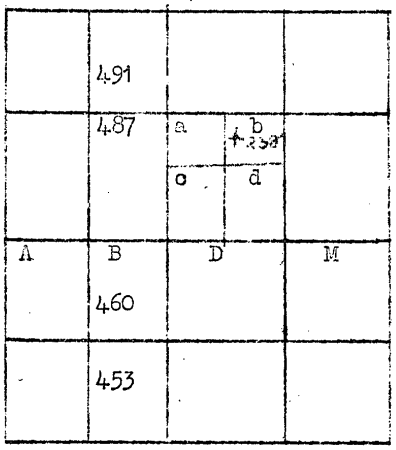
Example.

In this case the trig point given is:

238/487 Db.

Or the area is simply delimited:

O 487 Db.



g) Military secrets - what the enemy intelligence service wishes to know: names of officers, number of men, strength of garrison and unit; new weapons, number of weapons, airfields etc.

h) Rear services - supply of munitions, QM stores, medical supplies etc.

i) Films - two were shown, Russian documentaries from the last war; one was on taking prisoners and showed first a reconnaissance behind the enemy advance positions, usually a machine gun nest. One enemy soldier is killed with a knife and a sack is thrown over the other; he is then gagged and bound and dragged away. The other film was on methods of fighting and mostly showed succouring the wounded during the fighting and in the snow.

j) Practical training - one of these exercises was on the training ground at MOTOL, and the other at STRAHOV, where marching, rifle practice and all other tasks connected with it, and marching by means of map reading were practised. There was a similar exercise later at BILA HORA.

5. Third year curriculum

a) The third year began in November 1955, the delay in commencement being due to the fact that the Government were debating whether or not military training

...../at.....

at the universities should be authorised, owing to the poor attendance, 30 - 40 % absenteeism, because the students did not take military training seriously. Finally, military training was again authorised, but it was laid down that students must serve for one year as officers in the army on completion of their courses. Doctors were to serve as junior MOs. The pay for these officers would be about 1,000 Kcs a month, i.e. 500 Kcs for their rank and 500 Kcs for their function. In November 1955 it was announced that strict control of attendance was to be instituted and absence would only be excused on a certificate from the official medical officer.

b) Subjects studied in the first semester were: rear services, tactics, organisation and tactics of medical services, toxicology - i.e. gases and their use, first aid, medical care, decontamination of personnel, and foodstuffs. All this instruction was on regimental level.

c) Subjects studied in the second semester were: toxicology, biological warfare (4 hours), atomic warfare; tactics and medical service organisation on regimental level. Attack, defence and river crossing in particular were studied, with the medical precautions involved.

6. Fourth year.

a) In the fourth year, atomic warfare is studied in detail. A new subject, military surgery, is introduced.

b) There is also a period in camp with final examinations on tactics, organisation of the medical services and toxicology, and if a student fails in one of these subjects, he may take the examination again at the end of the vacation. If he fails in two subjects, he has to go through ordinary national service.

c) Hours of instruction (possibily applying to all years - this is not stated

There are five hours of instruction a week, from 7.00 to 12.00. From 7.00 to 11.00 there are lectures, and the remaining hour is intended for private study of notes taken at the lectures. At the end of the lectures, the notebooks have to be returned to the department. Examinations are held at the end of each semester. These conditions apply to medical faculties, where there is very little training at training grounds. At other faculties, more emphasis is laid on the practical side and the number of lectures is smaller.

...../7.....

7. Organisation and tactics for the medical service.

a) Transport of the wounded.

The medical service detachment in a company consists of personnel to collect the wounded and the medical instructor. The first have the indication 0 and the second 0. They transport the wounded on canvas, on army capes, in boats, and by crawling with them on their backs, from the advance positions to the shelter for the wounded. The number of wounded is indicated by —3— The shelter for the wounded is a fairly well sheltered spot from which the wounded are transported on stretchers to the Battalion medical station. Stretcher bearers are indicated by and medical service lorries or carts by OZH is the abbreviation for "Odsunovaci zdravotnicka hlidka" - (medical service personnel for evacuating the wounded).

b) Battalion first aid post - Bn dressing station on the march.

i) It is laid out during an attack only and is usually placed at the axis of the attack. Fixing of bandages and splints, stopping of bleeding and anti-shock treatment are carried out here, (including MO injections, warmth, quiet, fluids, and transfusion). The dressing station is staffed by a medical personnel member 4 who is in his clinical year of study, and with independent units and para-troops, the medical officer is a qualified doctor. There are also ambulance drivers, stretcher bearers who collect the wounded, and medical supplies, and the whole unit is known as the Battalion Medical Service Platoon.

ii) The personnel who collect the wounded are selected from the regular army, and in addition to their ordinary training, they take a short medical service course in the technique of bandaging, stopping bleeding with a tourniquet, with a slip of paper saying the time at which it was applied, and attaching simple splints, transporting the wounded to the shelter etc.

iii) The medical instructor is also from the regular army and has about six months' training, at HRADEC KRALOVE. He remedies any faulty first aid, readjusting badly put on bandages and tourniquets, and directs the work of those bringing in the wounded.

iv) There are several stretcher bearers with the medical service Coy, permanently attached to it, and mostly selected before combat at the suggestion of the senior MO by the Regimental CO.

c) Regimental dressing station. +

This station is set up by the Medical Service Company attached to the

...../Regiment...

Regiment, and surgical operations are carried out there. The Company consists of a Senior MO in command of the Coy, and two junior doctors, one of whom is in charge of the regimental dressing station, and stretcher bearers, drivers and cooks. 25X1

d) Divisional dressing station.

This station is set up by the Medical Service Battalion attached to the Division. It consists of a mobile surgical field hospital (CHPPN); an internal mobile field hospital (IPPN); a hospital for those affected by chemical warfare agents; and a hospital for infectious diseases.

e) Distance from the front.

i) In the event of an atomic attack, first aid is limited and all the preliminary stages are speeded up so that those affected may be brought as quickly as possible to the Divisional dressing station and thence to an institute specialising in treatment of this kind of case. A special rescue and removal squad is organised.

ii) The Battalion dressing station is 2 km from the front line. The regimental dressing station set up for an attack is 6 km behind the front line, and on the defensive, 10 km behind the line. The divisional dressing station is 15 km behind the line during attacks and 20 km from the front line when the force is on the defensive.

8. Chemical warfare.

a) Methods used.

Gases used in warfare.

Smoke-producing agents.

Combustibles - termite, elektron, napalm (this is presumed to be petrol strengthened with some kind of gelatinous substance).

Choking agents.

b) Gases.

1) Poison gases: Cl, chloropicrine, CO, HCN; for instance, the chemical constituent CO is not actually used as a weapon, and the actual danger to human life is in the explosion of shrapnel when there is a concentration of CO in heavy bombardment. Symptoms of poisoning resemble drunkenness, and protection is a "hopkalite"(?) lining, which however Czech gas masks do not have.

2) Irritant agents: arsine, clarc (?) I and II, adamsite. The mask

...../affords.....

affords protection against these with the help of a filter paper. They force soldiers to pull down their gas masks. The remedy is to wash out the eyes with a 2 % soda solution.

3) Tear gases: (lacrimatores) bromobenzldcyanide (?) and chloracetophenc

4) Corrosive agents - yperite, lawisite (history, constituents, effects, clinical treatment, first aid, peculiarities).

5) Modern agents - tabun, sarin, soman, President Gas - in all over 120. These are not lethal, but merely reduce fighting fitness. The clinical effects are parasympaticomimetic, and treatment is atropine, which is effective in doses multiplied up to 100 times.

c) Masks.

Protection is afforded by the mask but some gases affect the whole surface of the body and their main effect is not lethal, but entails a reduction of fighting fitness, for interference with vision affects aim, etc. The latest Czechoslovak type of gas mask, which was introduced on military training courses at university in 1956, covers the whole head, and has a filter in a knapsack. If the tube is shot through, it can be fitted directly on to the mask. It consists of a layer of filter paper, a layer of charcoal and one of some chemical which is a military secret. There is however no hopkalite lining for CO. Disadvantages are that glasses cannot be worn with the mask, and special visors have to be fitted for those with defective sight. Also hearing is poor and there are special masks for radio operators and tank troops with fitted earphones.

d) Individual pack of antidotes for chemical warfare.

This contains filter paper for absorbing yperite or similar agents, special soap for washing, a sachet of decontamination powder which must be wetted with water and wiped over the contaminated part; a respiratory mixture for gases which irritate the respiratory tubes; and a 2 % solution of $NaHCO_3$ which is prepared by the medical instructor before the action begins for washing out the eyes.

e) Methods of decontamination.

Decontamination is of two kinds: temporary, used on the spot while the action is still going on; and final, when fighting has ceased, and there is time to decontaminate the whole force engaged. The means used for decontaminating are, firstly, physical - fire and water; secondly, physico-chemical -

...../boiling...

boiling and chemical agents; and thirdly, chemical.

Surgical instruments are decontaminated by washing in three containers, and are transferred from one to another containing spirit. Fire is also used, and for chemical decontamination, slaked lime, milk of lime and lime powder.

f) Distribution of chemical warfare units etc.

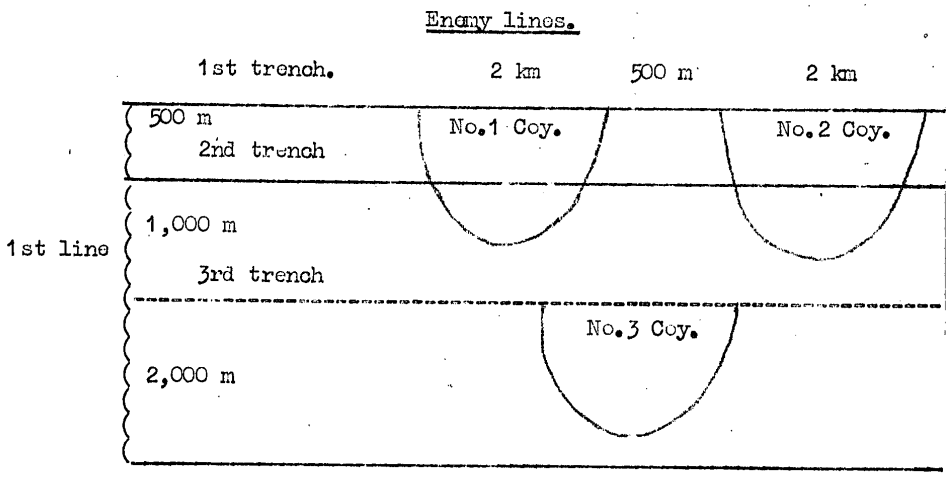
Detachments for chemical warfare in the Czechoslovak armed forces include combat units, decontamination units and units for neutralisation of atomic attack. There are said to be three flame-throwing detachments in CSR, at LIBEREC, CERVENY KOSTELEC, and one other place, location not known. Students from the PARDUBICE chemical department had a summer camp at LIBEREC, and one section exercised with flame throwers, and the other on decontamination from gas. The flame-throwers used were the latest Soviet type.

9. Tactics.

a) General duties of army medical personnel.

A doctor in the army is not supposed to take part in the fighting, but his duty is to defend his dressing station, the wounded etc against an attack. As the highest-ranking officer on the spot, it is his duty to organise the defence of the dressing station with the help of the medical service personnel, the slightly wounded, and any unit assigned to the post.

b) General scheme.



The width of the area occupied by the Battalion is therefore 6 km, and that of the Regiment is 10 km. Behind the fourth trench of the 1st line, the main defence zone begins, and this is laid out in the same way as the first. The third line is the same distance from the second as this is from the first.

...../Those.....

...../ation.

Those distances are retained in the event of an atomic explosion, in order that only one Company need necessarily be wiped out.

o) Map indications for the tactical situation

HQ of 13th Infantry Battalion.

HQ of 8th Infantry Regiment.

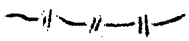
Boundary of Battalion area.

Boundary of Regimental area.

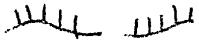
Boundary of Divisional area.

Anti-infantry personnel minefield.

Anti-tank minefield.



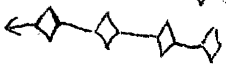
Barbed wire barrier



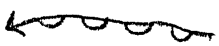
Advance positions.

Light tank

Heavy tank.



Tank unit.



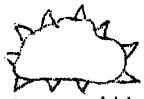
Motorised unit advancing.

Light Mortar.

Heavy Mortar.

Light Machine gun

Field gun.



Battalion anti-tank concentration.

The enemy positions etc are drawn in blue and the home units in red. Tactical positions such as RBV (rotni bojova vydejna - Company supply point) are shown in black. When the enemy destroys any position, it is crossed out in blue, and in the opposite case, when his are destroyed, they are crossed out in red. Maps are strictly secret. Those commonly used are 1 : 50,000; and plans and 1 : 25,000/maps are kept in reserve for mobilisation.

10. Defence.

a) Procedure

The CO receives an order to defend a certain sector. First a reconnaissance of the terrain is carried out by the CO and his staff, and he requests inform-

...../ation...

-ation from his subordinate officers and prepares a plan on their data, giving orders for defences to be built. Instructions to defend a position, which are intended for all personnel, begin with orientation, finding North and fixing points of orientation in the sector to be defended. Then the plan for building defences is implemented, firing sectors for the various weapons, boundaries of neighbouring sectors, and barrages decided upon. In the rear part of the sector, the dressing station, supply point, kitchens etc are set up. Then the signals are fixed for the event of an enemy raid, tank attack, gas attack, and counter attack by the home forces.

b) Defence of the dressing station.

Defence against tank attack is to locate the station in terrain which is not accessible to tanks, and lay mines. Shelters are made against artillery attacks, and against air attack, and in this last case, an observer from among the convalescent wounded is posted. When there is an infantry attack, all join in action, including those wounded who are able to get about.

11. Use of atomic weapons.

a) The atomic bomb is to be used against large concentrations of units or supply centres.

b) Precautions to be taken in the event of an attack are to lie on the ground on the face with the feet towards the explosion, behind a wall. Trenches are built as defences, and what are called half-layers (polovrstvy) afford some protection against atomic radiation. These are made of concrete 10 cm thick or earth 60 cm thick, and one of them will reduce the intensity of radiation by half.

c) The Battalion CO must always have in mind the possibility of an atomic attack, and keep out one company which will remain under protection from an atomic explosion.

d) It is the duty of the senior MO to keep one Battalion dressing station out of the attack, and for this reason, the Battalion dressing stations are to be built like "zemljanky" - underground shelters.

e) During an atomic attack, all transfer operations in small stages should be limited and those requiring medical treatment should be moved in rapid stages, to a distance from the attack.

f) A special rescue squad is set up, consisting of chemists, engineers, and

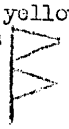
...../medical .....

medical service personnel who have had special training in atomic warfare, the aim of which is to provide first aid in an atomic attack.

g) Indications for terrain affected by radioactive radiation

0.05 - 0.5 rtg (radioactivity - roentgen ?) red flags  board  brick stone sheaf of grass 

0.5 - 5 rtg yellow flag  board with a stripe  bricks stones  grass sheaf 

5. - 50 rtg red and yellow flags  board  bricks  stones  grass sheaf 

h) Investigation of the contaminated terrain is carried out by a reconnaissance guard party consisting of a CO and 2 men. The permissible dose for the whole period of the war is 1 rtg for one man for one day. Up to 10 rtg, infantry reconnaissance is possible: from 10 - 100 rtg, vehicles may be used; and tanks for over 100 rtg.

i) Ordinary means of decontamination are to wash with water, dust clothes, wash tanks with water, and wipe rifles and other weapons with grass.

j) Atomic bombs.

1st calibre 5 - 10,000 kg nitroglycerine.

2nd calibre 10 - 100,000 kg nitroglycerine.

3rd calibre 100 - 200,000 kg nitroglycerine.

The effects are a wave of blast, a heat wave, radioactive contamination, a dazzling flash. Up to 800 m, the effects are fatal; from 800 to 1,500 m, serious injury results, and from 1,500 to 2,000 m, the resulting injury is slight.

k) Shelters built for protection against atomic radiation must have at least six half-layers (see above, under (b)), and a typical design is:

l) The onset of illness resulting from exposure to atomic radiation depends on the time of exposure and general predisposition, and may be slight, medium or heavy. Treatment consists of vitamins and transfusion. Diagnosis is by haemogram.

m) There are two types of apparatus for the detection of radioactivity, one for objects and one for the air.

...../12.....

12. Bacteriological warfare.

25X1

The head of this department of the Ministry is Professor MALEK, who has written a textbook of microbiology. Lectures on the subject stated that the first attempts were made by the Japanese, and taken over from them by the Americans. The most suitable diseases for the purpose are smallpox, plague and typhus. The opportunities for spreading bacteriological warfare are particularly useful for partisans and for an army in retreat.

13. Report to be made by the senior MO with the Regiment, and medical reconnaissance.

a) The report is made in triplicate, and one copy is sent to the MO on a higher level; one to the Regimental CO; and one copy is kept by the senior MO for documentation.

b) The report contains the existing position as regards hygiene and incidence of epidemics in the army; the number of sick and wounded, and the number of cases sent away to a higher base; the army's fighting fitness; the position as regards medical supplies on the one hand, i.e for the men, the number of individual C/W packs, etc, and on the other, the supplies for the various stages of medical treatment; and the supply of drinking water.

c) The following are the subjects for medical reconnaissance: epidemic disease; the supply of drinking water; infectious disease among the population. Tactics naturally include establishment of the system of dressing stations, and ascertaining what kind of weapons the enemy is using - gas, atomic warfare etc. A report on a reconnaissance includes: time, place, number of persons in the guard party, report made where and to whom, and result.

d) Particular features of various kinds of fighting from the medical point of view include adequate facilities for removal of the wounded in mountainous country, and in winter warfare, the building of underground shelters.

25X1

25X1

14. Personalities at the Department for Military Training.

a) Head of the Department up to 1955: (General MUDr) ZLESAK, fnu;

b) Officer in charge of 3rd year course: (4th year students in the academic year 1955/56): (Captain MUDr) GUZENY, fnu.

25X1
25X1

...../stricter.....